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Observation of a new particle in the search for the Standard Model Higgs boson with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

ATLAS Collaboration

This paper is dedicated to the memory of our ATLAS colleagues who did not live to see the full impact and significance of their contributions to the experiment.

A search for the Standard Model Higgs boson in proton-proton collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC is presented. The datasets used correspond to integrated luminosities of approximately 4.8 \( fb^{-1} \) collected at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV in 2011 and 5.8 \( fb^{-1} \) at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \) TeV in 2012. Individual searches in the channels \( H \rightarrow 4\ell, H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) and \( H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell, WW^{(*)} \leftrightarrow \mu\mu \) in the 8 TeV data are combined with previously published results of searches for \( H \rightarrow ZZ \leftrightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu \), \( WW^{(*)} \leftrightarrow b\bar{b} \) and \( \tau^+\tau^- \) in the 7 TeV data and results from improved analyses of the \( H \rightarrow ZZ \leftrightarrow 4\ell \) and \( H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) channels in the 7 TeV data. Clear evidence for the production of a neutral boson with a measured mass of 126.0 \( \pm 0.4 \) (stat) \( \pm 0.4 \) (sys) GeV is presented. This observation, which has a significance of 5.9 standard deviations, corresponding to a background fluctuation probability of \( 1.7 \times 10^{-5} \), is compatible with the production and decay of the Standard Model Higgs boson.

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1. Introduction

The Standard Model (SM) of particle physics [1–4] has been tested by many experiments over the last four decades and has been shown to successfully describe high energy particle interactions. However, the mechanism that breaks electroweak symmetry in the SM has not been verified experimentally. This mechanism [5–10], which gives mass to massive elementary particles, implies the existence of a scalar particle, the SM Higgs boson. The search for the Higgs boson, the only elementary particle in the SM that has not yet been observed, is one of the highlights of the Large Hadron Collider [11] (LHC) physics programme.

Indirect limits on the SM Higgs boson mass of \( m_H < 158 \) GeV at 95\% confidence level (CL) have been set using global fits to precision electroweak results [12]. Direct searches at LEP [13], the Tevatron [14–16], and the LHC [17,18] have previously excluded, at 95\% CL, a SM Higgs boson mass below 600 GeV, apart from some mass regions between 116 GeV and 127 GeV.

Both the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations reported excesses of events in their 2011 datasets of proton-proton (pp) collisions at centre-of-mass energy \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV at the LHC, which were compatible with SM Higgs boson production and decay in the mass region 124–126 GeV, with significances of 2.9 and 3.1 standard deviations (\( \sigma \)), respectively [17,18]. The CDF and DØ experiments at the Tevatron have also recently reported a broad excess in the mass region 120–135 GeV; using the existing LHC constraints, the observed local significances for \( m_H = 125 \) GeV are 2.7\( \sigma \) for CDF [14], 1.1\( \sigma \) for DØ [15] and 2.8\( \sigma \) for their combination [16].

The previous ATLAS searches in 4.6–4.8 \( fb^{-1} \) of data at \( \sqrt{s} = 7 \) TeV are combined here with new searches for \( H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell \), \( H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) and \( H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \leftrightarrow e\mu \) in the 5.8–5.9 \( fb^{-1} \) of pp collision data taken at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \) TeV between April and June 2012.

The data were recorded with instantaneous luminosities up to \( 6.8 \times 10^{33} \) cm\(^{-2}\) s\(^{-1}\); they are therefore affected by multiple pp collisions occurring in the same or neighbouring bunch crossings (pile-up). In the 7 TeV data, the average number of interactions per bunch crossing was approximately 10; the average increased to approximately 20 in the 8 TeV data. The reconstruction, identification and isolation criteria used for electrons and photons in the 8 TeV data are improved, making the \( H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell \) and \( H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) searches more robust against the increased pile-up. These analyses were re-optimised with simulation and frozen before looking at the 8 TeV data.

In the \( H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow e\mu \) channel, the increased pile-up deteriorates the event missing transverse momentum, \( E_{T}^{\text{miss}} \), resolution, which results in significantly larger Drell–Yan background in the same-flavour final states. Since the \( e\mu \) channel provides most of the sensitivity of the search, only this final state is used in the analysis of the 8 TeV data. The kinematic region in which a SM Higgs boson with a mass between 110 GeV and 140 GeV is present is
searched for was kept blinded during the analysis optimisation, until satisfactory agreement was found between the observed and predicted numbers of events in control samples dominated by the principal backgrounds.

This Letter is organised as follows. The ATLAS detector is briefly described in Section 2. The simulation samples and the signal predictions are presented in Section 3. The analyses of the H → ZZ → 4ℓ, H → γγ and H → WW → ℓνℓ′ν′ channels are described in Sections 4–6, respectively. The statistical procedure used to analyse the results is summarised in Section 7. The systematic uncertainties which are correlated between datasets and search channels are described in Section 8. The results of the combination of all channels are reported in Section 9, while Section 10 provides the conclusions.

2. The ATLAS detector

The ATLAS detector [19–21] is a multipurpose particle physics apparatus with forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry. The inner tracking detector (ID) consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector (SCT), and a straw-tube transition radiation tracker (TRT). The ID is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid which provides a 2 T magnetic field, and by high-granularity liquid-argon (LAr) sampling electromagnetic calorimeter. The electromagnetic calorimeter is divided into a central barrel (pseudorapidity \(|\eta| < 1.475\)) and end-cap regions on either end of the detector (1.375 < |\eta| < 2.5 for the outer wheel and 2.5 < |\eta| < 3.2 for the inner wheel). In the region matched to the ID (|\eta| < 2.5), it is radially segmented into three layers. The first layer has a fine segmentation in \(\eta\) to facilitate e/γ separation from π0 and to improve the resolution of the shower position and direction measurements. In the region |\eta| < 1.8, the electromagnetic calorimeter is preceded by a presampler detector to correct for upstream energy losses. An iron-scintillator/tile calorimeter gives hadronic coverage in the central rapidity range (|\eta| < 1.7), while a LAr hadronic end-cap calorimeter provides coverage over 1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2. The forward regions (3.2 < |\eta| < 4.9) are instrumented with LAr calorimeters for both electromagnetic and hadronic measurements. The muon spectrometer (MS) surrounds the calorimeters and consists of three large air-core superconducting magnets providing a toroidal field, each with eight coils, a system of precision tracking chambers, and fast detectors for triggering. The combination of all these systems provides charged particle measurements together with efficient and precise lepton and photon measurements in the pseudorapidity range |\eta| < 2.5. Jets and \(E_T^{\text{miss}}\) are reconstructed using energy deposits over the full coverage of the calorimeters, |\eta| < 4.9.

3. Signal and background simulation samples

The SM Higgs boson production processes considered in this analysis are the dominant gluon fusion (gg → H, denoted ggF), vector-boson fusion (qq’ → qH, denoted VBF) and Higgs-strahlung (qq’ → WH, ZH, denoted WH/ZH). The small contribution from the associated production with a top pair (qq’/gg → t\bar{t}H, denoted t\bar{t}H) is taken into account only in the H → γγ analysis.

For the ggF process, the signal cross section is computed at up to next-to-next-to-leading order (NLO) in QCD [22–28]. Next-to-leading order (NLO) electroweak (EW) corrections are applied [29, 30], as well as QCD soft-gluon re-summations at up to next-to-next-to-leading logarithmic (NNLL) [31]. These calculations, which are described in Refs. [32–35], assume factorisation between QCD and EW corrections. The transverse momentum, \(p_T\), spectrum of the Higgs boson in the ggF process follows the \(H_\text{QT}\) calculation [36], which includes QCD corrections at NLO and QCD soft-gluon re-summations up to NNLL; the effects of finite quark masses are also taken into account [37].

For the VBF process, full QCD and EW corrections up to NLO [38–41] and approximate NNLO QCD corrections [42] are used to calculate the cross section. Cross sections of the associated WH/ZH processes (VH) are calculated including QCD corrections up to NNLO [43–45] and EW corrections up to NLO [46]. The cross sections for the t\bar{t}H process are estimated up to NLO QCD [47–51].

The total cross sections for SM Higgs boson production at the LHC with \(m_H = 125\) GeV are predicted to be 17.5 pb for √s = 7 TeV and 22.3 pb for √s = 8 TeV [52,53].

The branching ratios of the SM Higgs boson as a function of \(m_H\), as well as their uncertainties, are calculated using the HDECAY [54] and PROPHET4F [55,56] programs and are taken from Refs. [52,53]. The interference in the H → ZZ* → 4ℓ final states with identical leptons is taken into account [55,56,57].

The event generators used to model signal and background processes in samples of Monte Carlo (MC) simulated events are listed in Table 1. The normalisations of the generated samples are obtained from the state of the art calculations described above. Several different programs are used to generate the hard-scattering processes. To generate parton showers and their hadronisation, and to simulate the underlying event [66–68], PYTHIA6 [69] (for 7 TeV samples and 8 TeV samples produced with MadGraph [70,71] or AcerMC) or PYTHIA8 [72] (for other 8 TeV samples) are used. Alternatively, HERWIG [73] or SHERPA [74] are used to generate and hadronise parton showers, with the HERWIG underlying event simulation performed using JIMMY [75]. When PYTHIA6 or HERWIG are used, TAUOLA [76] and PHOTOS [77] are employed to describe tau lepton decays and additional photon radiation from charged leptons, respectively.

The following parton distribution function (PDF) sets are used: CT10 [78] for the POWHEG, MC@NLO, gg2WW and gg2ZZ samples; CTEQ6L1 [79] for the PYTHIA6, ALPGEN, AcerMC, MadGraph, HERWIG and SHERPA samples; and MRSTMCaL [80] for the PYTHIA6 samples.

Acceptance and efficiencies are obtained mostly from full simulations of the ATLAS detector [81] using GEANT4 [82]. These simulations include a realistic modelling of the pile-up conditions observed in the data. Corrections obtained from measurements in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Generator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ggF, VBF</td>
<td>POWHEG [57,58] + PYTHIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH, ZH, t\bar{t}H</td>
<td>ALPGEN [59] + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t\bar{t}→Wγγ + jets</td>
<td>MCTPLO [60] + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t\bar{t}γ → WW</td>
<td>AcerMC [61] + PYTHIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q\bar{q} → WW</td>
<td>MCTPLO + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gg2WW</td>
<td>ggZZ → WH, ZH, t\bar{t}H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qq’/gg → γγ</td>
<td>MadGraph + PYTHIA, HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WZ</td>
<td>ALPGEN + HERWIG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wγγ</td>
<td>MadGraph + PYTHIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qq’/gg → Wγγ</td>
<td>SHERPA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
data are applied to account for small differences between data and simulation (e.g. large samples of $W$, $Z$ and $J/\psi$ decays are used to derive scale factors for lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies).

4. $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ channel

The search for the SM Higgs boson through the decay $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$, where $\ell = e$ or $\mu$, provides good sensitivity over a wide mass range (110–600 GeV), largely due to the excellent momentum resolution of the ATLAS detector. This analysis searches for Higgs boson candidates by selecting two pairs of isolated leptons, each of which is comprised of two leptons with the same flavour and opposite charge. The expected cross section times branching ratio for the process $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ with $m_H = 125$ GeV is 2.2 fb for $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and 2.8 fb for $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. The largest background comes from continuum ($Z^{(*)}/\gamma^{*})(Z^{(*)}/\gamma^{*})$ production, referred to hereafter as $ZZ^{(*)}$. For low masses there are also important background contributions from $Z+\text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ production, where charged lepton candidates arise either from decays of hadrons with $b$- or $c$-quark content or from mis-identification of jets.

The $7\text{ TeV}$ data have been re-analysed and combined with the $8\text{ TeV}$ data. The analysis is improved in several aspects with respect to Ref. [83] to enhance the sensitivity to a low-mass Higgs boson. In particular, the kinematic selections are revised, and the $8\text{ TeV}$ data analysis benefits from improvements in the electron reconstruction and identification. The expected signal significances for a Higgs boson with $m_H = 125$ GeV are $1.6\sigma$ for the $7\text{ TeV}$ data (to be compared with $1.25\sigma$ in Ref. [83]) and $2.1\sigma$ for the $8\text{ TeV}$ data.

4.1. Event selection

The data are selected using single-lepton or dilepton triggers. For the single-muon trigger, the $p_T$ threshold is 18 GeV for the $7\text{ TeV}$ data and 24 GeV for the $8\text{ TeV}$ data, while for the single-electron trigger the transverse energy, $E_T$, threshold varies from 20 GeV to 22 GeV for the $7\text{ TeV}$ data and is 24 GeV for the $8\text{ TeV}$ data.

The dielectron triggers, the thresholds are 12 GeV for electron impact parameter is affected by bremsstrahlung and thus 0.1 mm.

The same-flavour and opposite-charge lepton pair with an invariant mass closest to the $Z$ boson mass ($m_Z$) in the quadruplet is referred to as the leading lepton pair. Its invariant mass, denoted by $m_{34}$, is required to be less than 50 GeV and 106 GeV. The remaining same-flavour, opposite-charge lepton pair is the sub-leading lepton pair. Its invariant mass, $m_{54}$, is required to be in the range $m_{34} < m_{54} < 115$ GeV, where the value of $m_{34}$ depends on the reconstructed four-lepton invariant mass, $m_{4\ell}$. The value of $m_{34}$ varies monotonically from 17.5 GeV at $m_{4\ell} = 120$ GeV to 50 GeV at $m_{4\ell} = 190$ GeV [87] and is constant above this value. All possible lepton pairs in the quadruplet that have the same flavour and opposite charge must satisfy $m_{34} > 5$ GeV in order to reject backgrounds involving the production and decay of $J/\psi$ mesons.

Non-prompt leptons from heavy flavour decays, electrons from photon conversions and jets mis-identified as electrons have broader transverse impact parameter distributions than prompt leptons from $Z$ boson decays and/or are non-isolated. Thus, the $Z+\text{jets}$ and $t\bar{t}$ background contributions are reduced by applying a cut on the transverse impact parameter significance, defined as the transverse impact parameter divided by its uncertainty, $d_0/\sigma_{d_0}$. This is required to be less than 3.5 (6.5) for muons (electrons).

The electron impact parameter is affected by bremsstrahlung and thus has a broader distribution.

In addition, leptons must satisfy isolation requirements based on tracking and calorimetric information. The normalised track isolation discriminant is defined as the sum of the transverse momentum of tracks inside a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the lepton direction, excluding the lepton track, divided by the lepton $p_T$. The tracks considered in the sum are those compatible with the lepton vertex and have $p_T > 0.4$ GeV ($p_T > 1$ GeV) in the case of electron (muon) candidates. Each lepton is required to have a normalised track isolation smaller than 0.15. The normalised calorimetric isolation for electrons is computed as the sum of the $E_T$ of positive-energy topological clusters [88] with a reconstructed barycentre falling within a cone of size $\Delta R = 0.2$ around the candidate electron cluster, divided by the electron $E_T$. The algorithm for topological clustering supresses noise by keeping cells with a significant energy deposit and their neighbours. The summed energy of the cells assigned to the electron cluster is excluded, while a correction is applied to account for the electron energy deposited outside the cluster. The ambient energy deposition in the event from pile-up and the underlying event is accounted for using a calculation of the median transverse energy density from low-$p_T$ jets [89,90]. The normalised calorimetric isolation for electrons is required to be less than 0.20. The normalised calorimetric isolation discriminant for muons is defined by the ratio to the $p_T$ of the muon of the $E_T$ sum of the calorimeter cells inside a cone of size
ΔR = 0.2 around the muon direction minus the energy deposited by the muon. Muons are required to have a normalised calorimetric isolation less than 0.30 (0.15 for muons without an associated ID track). For both the track- and calorimeter-based isolation, any contributions arising from other leptons of the quadruplet are subtracted.

The combined signal reconstruction and selection efficiencies for a SM Higgs with $m_H = 125$ GeV for the 7 TeV (8 TeV) data are 37% (36%) for the $4\mu$ channel, 20% (22%) for the $2e2\mu/2\mu2\mu$ channels and 15% (20%) for the $4e$ channel.

The $4\ell$ invariant mass resolution is improved by applying a $Z$-mass constrained kinematic fit to the leading lepton pair for $m_{4\ell} < 190$ GeV and to both lepton pairs for higher masses. The expected width of the reconstructed mass distribution is dominated by the experimental resolution for $m_H < 350$ GeV, and by the natural width of the Higgs boson for higher masses (30 GeV at $m_H = 400$ GeV). The typical mass resolutions for $m_H = 125$ GeV are 1.7 GeV, 1.7 GeV/2 GeV and 2.3 GeV for the $4\mu$, $2e2\mu/2\mu2\mu$ and 4e sub-channels, respectively.

4.2. Background estimation

The expected background yield and composition are estimated using the MC simulation normalised to the theoretical cross section for $ZZ^{(*)}$ production and by methods using control regions from data for the $Z + jets$ and $tt\bar{t}$ processes. Since the background composition depends on the flavour of the sub-leading lepton pair, different approaches are taken for the $\ell\ell + \mu/\mu$ and $\ell\ell + ee$ final states. The transfer factors needed to extrapolate the background yields from the control regions defined below to the signal final states are obtained from the MC simulation. The MC description of the selection efficiencies for the different background components has been verified with data.

The reducible $\ell\ell + \mu/\mu$ background is dominated by $tt\bar{t}$ and $Z + jets$ (mostly $Zbb$) events. A control region is defined by removing the isolation requirement on the leptons in the sub-leading pair, and by requiring that at least one of the sub-leading muons fails the transverse impact parameter significance selection. These modifications remove $ZZ^{(*)}$ contributions, and allow both the $tt\bar{t}$ and $Z + jets$ backgrounds to be estimated simultaneously using a fit to the $m_{12}$ distribution. The $tt\bar{t}$ background contribution is cross-checked by selecting a control sample of events with an opposite charge $e\mu$ pair with an invariant mass between 50 GeV and 106 GeV, accompanied by an opposite-charge muon pair. Events with a $Z$ candidate decaying to a pair of electrons or muons in the aforementioned mass range are excluded. Isolation and transverse impact parameter significance requirements are applied only to the leptons of the $e\mu$ pair.

In order to estimate the reducible $\ell\ell + ee$ background, a control region is formed by relaxing the selection criteria for the electrons of the sub-leading pair. The different sources of electron background are then separated into categories consisting of non-prompt leptons from heavy flavour decays, electrons from photon conversions and jets mis-identified as electrons, using appropriate discriminating variables [91]. This method allows the sum of the $Z + jets$ and $tt\bar{t}$ background contributions to be estimated. As a cross-check, the same method is also applied to a similar control region containing same-charge sub-leading electron pairs. An additional cross-check of the $\ell\ell + ee$ background estimation is performed by using a control region with same-charge sub-leading electron pairs, where the three highest $p_T$ leptons satisfy all the analysis criteria whereas the selection cuts are relaxed for the remaining electrons. All the cross-checks yield consistent results.

The data-driven background estimates are summarised in Table 2. The distribution of $m_{34\ell}$, for events selected by the analysis except that the isolation and transverse impact parameter requirements for the sub-leading lepton pair are removed, is presented in Fig. 1.

4.3. Systematic uncertainties

The uncertainties on the integrated luminosities are determined to be 1.8% for the 7 TeV data and 3.6% for the 8 TeV data using the techniques described in Ref. [92].

The uncertainties on the lepton reconstruction and identification efficiencies and on the momentum scale and resolution are determined using samples of $W$, $Z$ and $J/\psi$ decays [85, 84]. The relative uncertainty on the signal acceptance due to the uncertainty on the muon reconstruction and identification efficiency is $\pm 0.7\%$ ($\pm 0.5\%$/$\pm 0.5\%$) for the $4\mu$ $(2e2\mu/2\mu2\mu)$ channel for $m_{4\ell} = 600$ GeV and increases to $\pm 0.9\%$ ($\pm 0.8\%$/$\pm 0.5\%$) for $m_{4\ell} = 115$ GeV. Similarly, the relative uncertainty on the signal acceptance due to the uncertainty on the electron reconstruction and identification efficiency is $\pm 2.6\%$ ($\pm 1.7\%$/$\pm 1.8\%$) for the $4e$ $(2e2\mu/2\mu2\mu)$ channel for $m_{4\ell} = 600$ GeV and reaches $\pm 8.0\%$.
The impact of not using the theoretical constraints on the interpretation of the excess of events near 4.4 GeV. Results combined 7 TeV and 8 TeV data in Table 3. The distribution of the mass scale of the Higgs boson signal with \( m_H \) for a SM Higgs is presented in Section 9.

Table 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>( \sqrt{s} ) (TeV)</th>
<th>( \sqrt{s} ) jets, t(\bar{t} )</th>
<th>Observed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4( \mu ) + 2( \mu )</td>
<td>2.09 ± 0.30</td>
<td>1.12 ± 0.05</td>
<td>0.13 ± 0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2( \mu )( \mu )</td>
<td>2.29 ± 0.33</td>
<td>0.80 ± 0.05</td>
<td>1.27 ± 0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>0.90 ± 0.14</td>
<td>0.44 ± 0.04</td>
<td>1.09 ± 0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \pm 2.3\% \)/\( \pm 7.6\% \) for \( m_{4\ell} = 115 \) GeV. The uncertainty on the electron energy scale results in an uncertainty of \( \pm 0.7\% \) \((\pm 0.5\%/\pm 0.2\%\) on the mass scale of the \( m_{4\ell} \) distribution for the 4\( \ell \) (2\( \mu \)2\( \mu \)/2\( \mu \)2e) channel. The impact of the uncertainties on the electron energy resolution and on the muon momentum resolution and scale are found to be negligible.

The theoretical uncertainties associated with the signal are described in detail in Section 8. For the SM \( ZZ^{(*)} \) background, which is estimated from MC simulation, the uncertainty on the total yield due to the QCD scale uncertainty is \( \pm 5\% \), while the effect of the PDF and \( m_t \) uncertainties is \( \pm 4\% \)(\pm 8\%) for processes initiated by quarks (gluons) [53]. In addition, the dependence of these uncertainties on the four-lepton invariant mass spectrum has been taken into account as discussed in Ref. [53]. Though a small excess of events is observed for \( m_{4\ell} > 160 \) GeV, the measured \( ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell \) cross section [93] is consistent with the SM theoretical prediction. The impact of not using the theoretical constraints on the \( ZZ^{(*)} \) yield on the search for a Higgs boson with \( m_H < 2m_{Z} \) has been studied in Ref. [87] and has been found to be negligible. The impact of the interference between a Higgs signal and the non-resonant \( gg \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \) background is small and becomes negligible for \( m_t < 2m_{Z} \) [94].

4.4. Results

The expected distributions of \( m_{4\ell} \) for the background and for a Higgs boson signal with \( m_H = 125 \) GeV are compared to the data in Fig. 2. The numbers of observed and expected events in a window of \( \pm 5 \) GeV around \( m_H = 125 \) GeV are presented for the combined 7 TeV and 8 TeV data in Table 3. The distribution of the \( m_{3\ell} \) versus \( m_{2\ell} \) invariant mass is shown in Fig. 3. The statistical interpretation of the excess of events near \( m_{4\ell} = 125 \) GeV in Fig. 2 is presented in Section 9.

5. \( H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \) channel

The search for the SM Higgs boson through the decay \( H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \) is performed in the mass range between 110 GeV and 150 GeV. The dominant background is SM diphoton production (\( \gamma \gamma \)); contributions also come from \( \gamma + \) jet and jet + jet production with one or two jets mis-identified as photons (\( \gamma j \) and \( jj \)) and from the Drell–Yan process. The 7 TeV data have been re-analysed and the results combined with those from the 8 TeV data. Among other changes to the analysis, a new category of events with two jets is introduced, which enhances the sensitivity to the VBF process. Higgs boson events produced by the VBF process have two forward jets, originating from the two scattered quarks, and tend to be devoid of jets in the central region. Overall, the sensitivity of the analysis has been improved by about 20% with respect to that described in Ref. [95].

5.1. Event selection

The data used in this channel are selected using a diphoton trigger [96], which requires two clusters formed from energy depositions in the electromagnetic calorimeter. An \( E_T \) threshold of 20 GeV is applied to each cluster for the 7 TeV data, while for the 8 TeV data the thresholds are increased to 35 GeV on the leading (the highest \( E_T \)) plus any jet cluster to 25 GeV on the sub-leading (the next-highest \( E_T \)) cluster. In addition, loose criteria are applied to the shapes of the clusters to match the expectations for electromagnetic showers initiated by photons. The efficiency of the trigger is greater than 99% for events passing the final event selection.

Events are required to contain at least one reconstructed vertex with at least two associated tracks with \( p_T > 0.4 \) GeV, as well as two photon candidates. Photon candidates are reconstructed in the fiducial region \(|\eta| < 2.37\), excluding the calorimeter barrel/end-cap transition region 1.37 \(< |\eta| < 1.52\). Photons that convert to electron–positron pairs in the ID material can have one or two reconstructed tracks matched to the clusters in the calorimeter. The photon identification efficiency is about 97% for \( E_T > 30 \) GeV.

In order to account for energy losses upstream of the calorimeter and energy leakage outside of the cluster, MC simulation results are used to calibrate the energies of the photon candidates; there are separate calibrations for unconverted and converted...
candidates. The calibration is refined by applying \( \eta \)-dependent correction factors, which are of the order of \( \pm 1\% \), determined from measured \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) events. The leading (sub-leading) photon candidate is required to have \( E_T > 40 \text{ GeV} \) (30 GeV).

Photon candidates are required to pass identification criteria based on shower shapes in the electromagnetic calorimeter and on energy leakage into the hadronic calorimeter [97]. For the 7 TeV data, this information is combined in a neural network, tuned to achieve a similar jet rejection as the cut-based selection described in Ref. [95], but with higher photon efficiency. For the 8 TeV data, cut-based criteria are used to ensure reliable photon performance for recently-recorded data. This cut-based selection has been tuned to be robust against pile-up by relaxing requirements on shower shape criteria more susceptible to pile-up, and tightening others. The photon identification efficiencies, averaged over \( \eta \), range from 85% to above 95% for the \( E_T \) range under consideration.

To further suppress the jet background, an isolation requirement is applied. The isolation transverse energy is defined as the sum of the transverse energy of positive-energy topological clusters, as described in Section 4, within a cone of size \( \Delta R = 0.4 \) around the photon candidate, excluding the region within 0.125 \( \times \) 0.175 in \( \Delta \eta \times \Delta \phi \) around the photon barycentre. The distributions of the isolation transverse energy in data and simulation have been found to be in good agreement using electrons from \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) events and photons from \( Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-\gamma \) events. Remaining small differences are taken into account as a systematic uncertainty. Photon candidates are required to have an isolation transverse energy of less than 4 GeV.

5.2. Invariant mass reconstruction

The invariant mass of the two photons is evaluated using the photon energies measured in the calorimeter, the azimuthal angle \( \phi \) between the photons as determined from the positions of the photons in the calorimeter, and the values of \( \eta \) calculated from the position of the identified primary vertex and the impact points of the photons in the calorimeter.

The primary vertex of the hard interaction is identified by combining the following information in a global likelihood: the directions of flight of the photons as determined using the longitudinal segmentation of the electromagnetic calorimeter (calorimeter pointing), the parameters of the beam spot, and the sum of the tracks associated with each reconstructed vertex. In addition, for the 7 TeV data analysis, the reconstructed conversion vertex is used in the likelihood for converted photons with tracks containing hits in the silicon layers of the ID. The calorimeter pointing is sufficient to ensure that the contribution of the opening angle between the photons to the mass resolution is negligible. Using the calorimeter pointing alone, the resolution of the vertex \( z \) coordinate is \( \sim 15 \) mm, improving to \( \sim 6 \) mm for events with two reconstructed converted photons. The tracking information from the ID improves the identification of the vertex of the hard interaction, which is needed for the jet selection in the 2-jet category.

With the selection described in Section 5.1, in the diphoton invariant mass range between 100 GeV and 160 GeV, 23788 and 35251 diphoton candidates are observed in the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data samples, respectively.

Data-driven techniques [98] are used to estimate the numbers of \( \gamma\gamma \), \( \gamma j \) and \( jj \) events in the selected sample. The contribution from the Drell–Yan background is determined from a sample of \( Z \rightarrow e^+e^- \) decays in data where either one or both electrons pass the photon selection. The measured composition of the selected sample is approximately 74%, 22%, 3%, and 1% for the \( \gamma\gamma \), \( \gamma j \), \( jj \) and Drell–Yan processes, respectively, demonstrating the dominance of the irreducible diphoton production. This decomposition is not directly used in the signal search; however, it is used to study the parameterisation of the background modelling.

5.3. Event categorisation

To increase the sensitivity to a Higgs boson signal, the events are separated into ten mutually exclusive categories having different mass resolutions and signal-to-background ratios. An exclusive category of events containing two jets improves the sensitivity to VBF. The other nine categories are defined by the presence or not of converted photons, \( \eta \) of the selected photons, and \( p_T \), the component of the diphoton \( p_T \) that is orthogonal to the axis defined by the difference between the two photon momenta [99,100].

Jets are reconstructed [101] using the anti-\( k_T \) algorithm [102] with radius parameter \( R = 0.4 \). At least two jets with \( |\eta| < 4.5 \) and \( p_T > 25 \text{ GeV} \) are required in the 2-jet selection. In the analysis of the 8 TeV data, the \( p_T \) threshold is raised to 30 GeV for jets with \( 2.5 < |\eta| < 4.5 \). For jets in the ID acceptance (\( |\eta| < 2.5 \)), the fraction of the sum of the \( p_T \) of tracks, associated with the jet and matched to the selected primary vertex, with respect to the sum of the \( p_T \) of tracks associated with the jet (jet vertex fraction, JVF) is required to be at least 0.75. This requirement on the JVF reduces the number of jets from proton–proton interactions not associated with the primary vertex. Motivated by the VBF topology, three additional cuts are applied in the 2-jet selection: the difference of the pseudorapidity between the leading and sub-leading jets (tag jets) is required to be larger than 2.8, the invariant mass of the tag jets has to be larger than 400 GeV, and the azimuthal angle difference between the diphoton system and the system of the tag jets has to be larger than 2.6. About 70% of the signal events in the 2-jet category come from the VBF process.

The other nine categories are defined as follows: events with two unconverted photons are separated into unconverted central (\( |\eta| < 0.75 \) for both candidates) and unconverted rest (all other events), events with at least one converted photon are separated into converted central (\( |\eta| < 0.75 \) for both candidates), converted transition (at least one photon with \( 1.3 < |\eta| < 1.75 \)) and converted rest (all other events). Except for the converted transition category, each category is further divided by a cut at \( p_T = 60 \text{ GeV} \) into two categories, low \( p_T \) and high \( p_T \). MC studies show that signal events, particularly those produced via VBF or associated production (\( WH/ZH \) and \( t\bar{t}H \)), have on average larger \( p_T \) than background events. The number of data events in each category, as well as the sum of all the categories, which is denoted inclusive, are given in Table 4.

5.4. Signal modelling

The description of the Higgs boson signal is obtained from MC, as described in Section 3. The cross sections multiplied by the branching ratio into two photons are given in Table 4 for \( m_H = 126.5 \text{ GeV} \). The number of signal events produced via the ggF process is rescaled to take into account the expected destructive interference between the \( gg \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) continuum background and ggF [103], leading to a reduction of the production rate by 2–5% depending on \( m_H \) and the event category. For both the 7 TeV and 8 TeV MC samples, the fractions of ggF, VBF, \( WH/ZH \) and \( t\bar{t}H \) production are approximately 88%, 7%, 3%, 2% and 0.5%, respectively, for \( m_H = 126.5 \text{ GeV} \).

In the simulation, the shower shape distributions are shifted slightly to improve the agreement with the data [97], and the
photon energy resolution is broadened (by approximately 1% in the barrel calorimeter and 1.2–2.1% in the end-cap regions) to account for small differences observed between $Z \to e^+e^-$ and MC events. The signal yields expected for the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data samples are given in Table 4. The overall selection efficiency is about 40%.

The shape of the invariant mass of the signal in each category is modelled by the sum of a Crystal Ball function [104], describing the core of the distribution with a width $\sigma_{CB}$, and a Gaussian contribution describing the tails (amounting to < 10% of the mass distribution). The expected full-width-at-half-maximum (FWHM) is 3.9 GeV and $\sigma_{CB}$ is 1.6 GeV for the inclusive sample. The resolution varies with event category (see Table 4); the FWHM is typically a factor 2.3 larger than $\sigma_{CB}$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>$\sigma \times (H \to \gamma \gamma)$ [fb]</th>
<th>7 TeV</th>
<th>8 TeV</th>
<th>FWHM [GeV]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unconv. central, low $p_T$</td>
<td>2054</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>2945</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconv. central, high $p_T$</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconv. rest, low $p_T$</td>
<td>7129</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>12136</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unconv. rest, high $p_T$</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>785</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conv. central, low $p_T$</td>
<td>1483</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conv. central, high $p_T$</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conv. rest, low $p_T$</td>
<td>8313</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>11099</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conv. rest, high $p_T$</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conv. transition</td>
<td>3591</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>5140</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-jet</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All categories (inclusive): 23788 79.6 35251 110.5 3.9

### 5.5. Background modelling

The background in each category is estimated from data by fitting the diphoton mass spectrum in the mass range 100–160 GeV with a selected model with free parameters of shape and normalisation. Different models are chosen for the different categories to achieve a good compromise between limiting the size of a potential bias while retaining good statistical power. A fourth-order Bernstein polynomial function [105] is used for the unconverted rest (low $p_T$), converted rest (low $p_T$) and inclusive categories, an exponential function of a second-order polynomial for the unconverted central (low $p_T$), converted central (low $p_T$) and converted transition categories, and an exponential function for all others.

Studies to determine the potential bias have been performed using large samples of simulated background events complemented by data-driven estimates. The background shapes in the simulation have been cross-checked using data from control regions. The potential bias for a given model is estimated, separately for each category, by performing a maximum likelihood fit to large samples of simulated background events in the mass range 100–160 GeV, of the sum of a signal plus the given background model. The signal shape is taken to follow the expectation for a SM Higgs boson; the signal yield is a free parameter of the fit. The potential bias is defined by the largest absolute signal yield obtained from the likelihood fit to the simulated background samples for hypothesised Higgs boson masses in the range 110–150 GeV. A pre-selection of background parameterisations is made by requiring that the potential bias, as defined above, is less than 20% of the statistical uncertainty on the fitted signal yield. The pre-selected parameterisation in each category with the best expected sensitivity for $m_H = 125$ GeV is selected as the background model.

The largest absolute signal yield as defined above is taken as the systematic uncertainty on the background model. It amounts to ±(0.2–4.6) and ±(0.3–6.8) events, depending on the category for the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data samples, respectively. In the final fit to the data (see Section 5.7) a signal-like term is included in the likelihood function for each category. This term incorporates the estimated potential bias, thus providing a conservative estimate of the uncertainty due to the background modelling.

### 5.6. Systematic uncertainties

Hereafter, in cases where two uncertainties are quoted, they refer to the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data, respectively. The dominant experimental uncertainty on the signal yield (±8%, ±11%) comes from the photon reconstruction and identification efficiency, which is estimated with data using electrons from $Z$ decays and photons from $Z \to e^+e^-\gamma$ events.PILE-up modelling also affects the expected yields and contributes to the uncertainty (±4%). Further uncertainties on the signal yield are related to the trigger (±1%), photon isolation (±0.4%, ±0.5%) and luminosity (±1.8%, ±3.6%). Uncertainties due to the modelling of the underlying event are ±6% for VBF and ±30% for other production processes in the 2-jet category. Uncertainties on the predicted cross sections and branching fraction ratio are summarised in Section 5.

The uncertainty on the expected fractions of signal events in each category is described in the following. The uncertainty on the knowledge of the material in front of the calorimeter is used to derive the amount of possible event migration between the converted and unconverted categories (±4%). The uncertainty from pile-up on the population of the converted and unconverted categories is ±2%. The uncertainty from jet energy scale (JES) amounts to up to ±19% for the 2-jet category, and up to ±4% for the other categories. Uncertainties from the JVF modelling are ±12% (for the 8 TeV data) for the 2-jet category, estimated from $Z \rightarrow 2\text{-jets}$ events by comparing data and MC. Different PDFs and scale variations in the $q\bar{q}T$ calculations are used to derive possible event migration among categories (±9%) due to the modelling of the Higgs boson kinematics.

The total uncertainty on the mass resolution is ±14%. The dominant contribution (±12%) comes from the uncertainty on the energy resolution of the calorimeter, which is determined from $Z \to e^+e^-$ events. Smaller contributions come from the imperfect knowledge of the material in front of the calorimeter, which affects the extrapolation of the calibration from electrons to photons (±6%), and from pile-up (±4%).

### 5.7. Results

The distributions of the invariant mass, $m_{\gamma\gamma}$, of the diphoton events, summed over all categories, are shown in Fig. 4(a) and (b). The result of a fit including a signal component fixed to $m_H = 126.5$ GeV and a background component described by a fourth-order Bernstein polynomial is superimposed.

The statistical analysis of the data employs an unbinned likelihood function constructed from those of the ten categories of the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data samples. To demonstrate the sensitivity of this likelihood analysis, Figs. 4(c) and (d) also show the mass spectrum obtained after weighting events with category-dependent factors reflecting the signal-to-background ratios. The weight $w_i$ for events in category $i \in [1, 10]$ for the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data samples is defined to be $\ln(1 + S_i/B_i)$, where $S_i$ is 90% of the expected signal for $m_H = 126.5$ GeV, and $B_i$ is the integral, in
a window containing $S_i$, of a background-only fit to the data. The values $S_i/B_i$ have only a mild dependence on $m_H$.

The statistical interpretation of the excess of events near $m_{\gamma\gamma} = 126.5$ GeV in Fig. 4 is presented in Section 9.

6. $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow e\mu\nu\nu$ channel

The signature for this channel is two opposite-charge leptons with large transverse momentum and a large momentum imbalance in the event due to the escaping neutrinos. The dominant backgrounds are non-resonant $WW$, $tt$, and $Wt$ production, all of which have real $W$ pairs in the final state. Other important backgrounds include Drell–Yan events ($pp \rightarrow Z/\gamma^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell$) with $E_{T\text{miss}}$ that may arise from mismeasurement, $W + j$ events in which a jet produces an object reconstructed as the second electron or muon, and $W\gamma$ events in which the photon undergoes a conversion. Boson pair production ($WW^{(*)}/ZZ^{(*)}$) can also produce opposite-charge lepton pairs with additional leptons that are not detected.

The analysis of the 8 TeV data presented here is focused on the mass range $110 < m_H < 200$ GeV. It follows the procedure used for the 7 TeV data, described in Ref. [106], except that more stringent criteria are applied to reduce the $W + j$ background and some selections have been modified to mitigate the impact of the higher instantaneous luminosity at the LHC in 2012. In particular, the higher luminosity results in a larger Drell–Yan background to the same-flavour final states, due to the deterioration of the missing transverse momentum resolution. For this reason, and the fact that the $e\mu$ final state provides more than 85% of the sensitivity of the search, the same-flavour final states have not been used in the analysis described here.

6.1. Event selection

For the 8 TeV $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow e\mu\nu\nu$ search, the data are selected using inclusive single-muon and single-electron triggers. Both triggers require an isolated lepton with $p_T > 24$ GeV. Quality criteria are applied to suppress non-collision backgrounds such as cosmic-ray muons, beam-related backgrounds, and noise in the calorimeters. The primary vertex selection follows that described in Section 4. Candidates for the $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow e\mu\nu\nu$ search are pre-selected by requiring exactly two opposite-charge leptons of different flavours, with $p_T$ thresholds of 25 GeV for the leading lepton and 15 GeV for the sub-leading lepton. Events are classified into two exclusive lepton channels depending on the flavour of the leading lepton, where $e\mu$ ($\mu\mu$) refers to events with a leading electron (muon). The dilepton invariant mass is required to be greater than 10 GeV.

The lepton selection and isolation have more stringent requirements than those used for the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ analysis (see Section 4), to reduce the larger background from non-prompt leptons in the $e\mu\nu\nu$ final state. Electron candidates are selected using a combination of tracking and calorimetric information [85]: the criteria are optimised for background rejection, at the expense of some reduced efficiency. Muon candidates are restricted to those with matching MS and ID tracks [84], and therefore are reconstructed over $|\eta| < 2.5$. The isolation criteria require the scalar sum of the $p_T$ of charged particles and of calorimeter topological clusters within $\Delta R = 0.3$ of the lepton direction (excluding the lepton itself) each to be less than 0.12–0.20 times the lepton $p_T$. The exact value differs between the criteria for tracks and calorimeter clusters, for both electrons and muons, and depends on the lepton $p_T$. Jet selections follow those described in Section 5.3, except that the JVF is required to be greater than 0.5.

Since two neutrinos are present in the signal final state, events are required to have large $E_{T\text{miss}}$. $E_{T\text{miss}}$ is the negative vector sum of the transverse momenta of the reconstructed objects, including muons, electrons, photons, jets, and clusters of calorimeter cells not associated with these objects. The quantity $E_{T\text{miss}}$ used in this analysis is required to be greater than 25 GeV and is defined as: $E_{T, \text{miss}} = E_{T,\text{vis}} \sin \Delta \phi_{\text{miss}}$, where $\Delta \phi_{\text{miss}}$ is $\Delta \phi_{\ell\ell}$, and $E_{T,\text{vis}}$ is the magnitude of the vector $E_{T,\text{vis}}$. Here, $\Delta \phi$ is the angle between $E_{T,\text{miss}}$ and the transverse momentum of the nearest lepton or jet with $p_T > 25$ GeV. Compared to $E_{T,\text{vis}}$, $E_{T,\text{rel}}$ has increased rejection power for events in which the $E_{T,\text{miss}}$ is generated by a neutrino in a jet or the mismeasurement of an object, since in those events the $E_{T,\text{vis}}$ tends to point in the direction of the object. After the lepton isolation and $E_{T,\text{miss}}$ requirements that define the pre-selected sample, the multijet background is negligible and the Drell–Yan background is much reduced. The Drell–Yan contribution becomes very small after the topological selections, described below, are applied.

The background rate and composition depend significantly on the jet multiplicity, as does the signal topology. Without accompanying jets, the signal originates almost entirely from the ggF process and the background is dominated by $WW$ events. In contrast, when produced in association with two or more jets, the signal contains a much larger contribution from the VBF process compared to the ggF process, and the background is dominated by $t\bar{t}$ production. Therefore, to maximise the sensitivity to SM Higgs events, further selection criteria depending on the jet multiplicity are applied to the pre-selected sample. The data are subdivided into 0-jet, 1-jet and 2-jet search channels according to the number...
of jets in the final state, with the 2-jet channel also including higher jet multiplicities.

Owing to spin correlations in the $WW^{(*)}$ system arising from the spin-0 nature of the SM Higgs boson and the V-A structure of the $W$ boson decay vertex, the charged leptons tend to emerge from the primary vertex pointing in the same direction [107]. This kinematic feature is exploited for all jet multiplicities by requiring that $|\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}| < 1.8$, and the dilepton invariant mass, $m_{\ell\ell}$, is less than 50 GeV for the 0-jet and 1-jet channels. For the 2-jet channel, the $m_{\ell\ell}$ upper bound is increased to 80 GeV.

In the 0-jet channel, the magnitude $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ of the transverse momentum of the dilepton system, $p_T^{\ell\ell} = p_T^{\ell_1} + p_T^{\ell_2}$, is required to be greater than 30 GeV. This improves the rejection of the Drell–Yan background.

In the 1-jet channel, backgrounds from top quark production are suppressed by rejecting events containing a $b$-tagged jet, as determined using a $b$-tagging algorithm that uses a neural network and exploits the topology of weak decays of $b$- and $c$-hadrons [108]. The total transverse momentum, $p_T^{\ell\ell}$, defined as the magnitude of the vector sum $p_T^{\ell\ell} = p_T^{\ell_1} + p_T^{\ell_2} + m_{\ell\ell}$, is required to be smaller than 30 GeV to suppress top background events that have jets with $p_T$ below the threshold defined for jet counting. In order to reject the background from $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, the $\tau \tau$ invariant mass, $m_{\ell\ell}$, is computed under the assumptions that the reconstructed leptons are $\tau$ lepton decay products. In addition the neutrinos produced in these decays are assumed to be the only source of $E_{\text{miss}}$ and to be collinear with the leptons [109]. Events with $|m_{\ell\ell} - m_Z| < 25$ GeV are rejected if the collinear approximation yields a physical solution.

The 2-jet selection follows the 1-jet selection described above, with the $p_T^{\ell\ell}$ definition modified to include all selected jets. Motivated by the VBF topology, several additional criteria are applied to the tag jets, defined as the two highest-$$p_T$$ jets in the event. These are required to be separated in rapidity by a distance $|\Delta y_{jj}| > 3.8$ and to have an invariant mass, $m_{jj}$, larger than 500 GeV. Events with an additional jet with $p_T > 20$ GeV between the tag jets ($y_{j1} < y < y_{j2}$) are rejected.

A transverse mass variable, $m_T$ [110], is used to test for the presence of a signal for all jet multiplicities. This variable is defined as:

$$m_T = \sqrt{\left(E_T^{\ell\ell} + E_{\text{miss}}\right)^2 - p_T^{\ell\ell} + E_{\text{miss}}^2}$$

where $E_T^{\ell\ell} = \sqrt{p_T^{\ell\ell} + m_{\ell\ell}^2}$. The statistical analysis of the data uses a fit to the $m_T$ distribution in the signal region after the $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ requirement (see Section 6.4), which results in increased sensitivity compared to the analysis described in Ref. [111].

For a SM Higgs boson with $m_H = 125$ GeV, the cross section times branching ratio to the $e\nu\mu\nu$ final state is 88 fb for $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, increasing to 112 fb at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. The combined acceptance times efficiency of the 8 TeV 0-jet and 1-jet selection relative to the ggF production cross section times branching ratio is about 7.4%. The acceptance times efficiency of the 8 TeV 2-jet selection relative to the VBF production cross section times branching ratio is about 14%. Both of these figures are based on the number of events selected before the final $m_T$ criterion is applied (as described in Section 6.4).

6.2. Background normalisation and control samples

The leading backgrounds from SM processes producing two isolated high-$p_T$ leptons are $WW$ and top (in this section, "top" background always includes both $t\bar{t}$ and single top, unless otherwise noted). These are estimated using partially data-driven techniques based on normalising the MC predictions to the data in control regions dominated by the relevant background source. The $W + jets$ background is estimated from data for all jet multiplicities. Only the small backgrounds from Drell–Yan and diboson processes other than $WW$, as well as the $WW$ background for the 2-jet analysis, are estimated using MC simulation.

The control and validation regions are defined by selections similar to those used for the signal region but with some criteria reversed or modified to obtain signal-depleted samples enriched in a particular background. The term “validation region” distinguishes these regions from the control regions that are used to directly normalise the backgrounds. Some control regions have significant contributions from backgrounds other than the targeted one, which introduces dependencies among the background estimates. These correlations are fully incorporated in the fit to the $m_T$ distribution. In the following sections, each background estimate is described after any others on which it depends. Hence, the largest background ($WW$) is described last.

6.2.1. $W + jets$ background estimation

The $W + jets$ background contribution is estimated using a control sample of events where one of the two leptons satisfies the identification and isolation criteria described in Section 6.1, and the other lepton fails these criteria but satisfies a loosened selection (denoted “anti-identified”). Otherwise, events in this sample are required to pass all the signal selections. The dominant contribution to this sample comes from $W + jets$ events in which a jet produces an object that is reconstructed as a lepton. This object may be either a true electron or muon from the decay of a heavy quark, or else a product of the fragmentation identified as a lepton candidate.

The contamination in the signal region is obtained by scaling the number of events in the data control sample by a transfer factor. The transfer factor is defined here as the ratio of the number of identified lepton candidates passing all selections to the number of anti-identified leptons. It is calculated as a function of the anti-identified lepton $p_T$ using a data sample dominated by QCD jet production (dijet sample) after subtracting the residual contributions from leptons produced by leptonic $W$ and $Z$ decays, as estimated from data. The small remaining lepton contamination, which includes $W\gamma^{(*)}/WZ^{(*)}$ events, is subtracted using MC simulation.

The processes producing the majority of same-charge dilepton events, $W + jets$, $W\gamma^{(*)}/WZ^{(*)}$ and $Z^{(*)}/Z^{(*)}$, are all backgrounds in the opposite-charge signal region. $W + jets$ and $W\gamma^{(*)}$ backgrounds are particularly important in a search optimised for a low Higgs boson mass hypothesis. Therefore, the normalisation and kinematic features of same-charge dilepton events are used to validate the predictions of these backgrounds. The predicted number of same-charge events after the $E_{\text{miss}}$ and zero-jet requirements is 216 ± 7 (stat) ± 42 (syst), while 182 events are observed in the data. Satisfactory agreement between data and simulation is observed in various kinematic distributions, including those of $\Delta\phi_{\ell\ell}$ (see Fig. 5(a)) and the transverse mass.

6.2.2. Top control sample

In the 0-jet channel, the top quark background prediction is first normalised using events satisfying the pre-selection criteria described in Section 6.1. This sample is selected without jet multiplicity or $b$-tagging requirements, and the majority of events contain top quarks. Non-top contributions are subtracted using predictions from simulation except for $W + jets$, which is estimated using data. After this normalisation is performed, the fraction of events with zero jets that pass all selections is evaluated. This fraction is small (about 3%), since the top quark decay $t \rightarrow Wb$
region except that the $\Delta\phi_{LL}$ requirement is removed and the upper bound on $m_{tt}$ is replaced with a lower bound: $m_{tt} > 80$ GeV. The numbers of events and the shape of the $m_T$ distribution in the control regions are in good agreement between data and MC, as shown in Fig. 5(b). $W+W$ production contributes about 70% of the events in the 0-jet control region and about 45% in the 1-jet region. Contaminations from sources other than $W+W$ are derived as for the signal region, including the data-driven $W+J$ and top estimates. The resulting normalisation factors with their associated statistical uncertainties are $1.06 \pm 0.06$ for the 0-jet control region and $0.99 \pm 0.15$ for the 1-jet control region.

6.3. Systematic uncertainties

The systematic uncertainties that have the largest impact on the sensitivity of the search are the theoretical uncertainties associated with the signal. These are described in Section 9. The main experimental uncertainties are associated with the JES, jet energy resolution (JER), pile-up, $E_T^{miss}$, $b$-tagging efficiency, the $W+J$ transfer factor, and the integrated luminosity. The largest uncertainties on the backgrounds include $WW$ normalisation and modelling, top normalisation, and $Wγ^{(*)}$ normalisation. The 2-jet systematic uncertainties are dominated by the statistical uncertainties in the data and the MC simulation, and are therefore not discussed further.

Variations of the jet energy scale within the systematic uncertainties can cause events to migrate between the jet bins. The uncertainty on the JES varies from $\pm 2\%$ to $\pm 9\%$ as a function of jet $p_T$ and $\eta$ for jets with $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 4.5$ [101]. The largest impact of this uncertainty on the total signal (background) yield amounts to 7% (4%) in the 0-jet (1-jet) bin. The uncertainty on the JER is estimated from in situ measurements and it impacts mostly the 1-jet channel, where its effect on the total signal and background yields is 4% and 2%, respectively. An additional contribution to the JES uncertainty arises from pile-up, and is estimated to vary between $\pm 1\%$ and $\pm 5\%$ for multiple $pp$ collisions in the same bunch crossing and up to $\pm 10\%$ for neighbouring bunch crossings. This uncertainty affects mainly the 1-jet channel, where its impact on the signal and background yields is 4% and 2%, respectively. JES and lepton momentum scale uncertainties are propagated to the $E_T^{miss}$ measurement. Additional contributions to the $E_T^{miss}$ uncertainties arise from jets with $p_T < 20$ GeV and from low-energy calorimeter deposits not associated with reconstructed physics objects [113]. The impact of the $E_T^{miss}$ uncertainty on the total signal and background yields is $\sim 3\%$. The efficiency of the $b$-tagging algorithm is calibrated using samples containing muons reconstructed in the vicinity of jets [114]. The uncertainty on the $b$-jet tagging efficiency varies between $\pm 5\%$ and $\pm 18\%$ as a function of the jet $p_T$, and its impact on the total background yield is 10% for the 1-jet channel. The uncertainty in the $W+J$ transfer factor is dominated by differences in jet properties between dijet and $W+J$ events as observed in MC simulations. The total uncertainty on this background is approximately $\pm 40\%$, resulting in an uncertainty on the total background yield of 5%. The uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is $\pm 3.6\%$.

A fit to the distribution of $m_T$ is performed in order to obtain the signal yield for each mass hypothesis (see Section 6.4). Most theoretical and experimental uncertainties do not produce statistically significant changes to the $m_T$ distribution. The uncertainties that do produce significant changes of the distribution of $m_T$ have no appreciable effect on the final results, with the exception of those associated with the $WW$ background. In this case, an uncertainty is included to take into account differences in the distribution of $m_T$ and normalisation observed between the MCFM [115], MC@NLO + HERWIG and POWHEG + PYTHIA
The potential impact of interference between resonant (Higgs-mediated) and non-resonant $gg \to WW$ diagrams [116] for $m_{T} > m_{H}$ was investigated and found to be negligible. The effect of the $WW$ normalisation, modelling, and shape systematics on the total background yield is 9% for the 0-jet channel and 19% for the 1-jet channel. The uncertainty on the shape of the total background is dominated by the uncertainties on the normalisations of the individual backgrounds. The main uncertainties on the top background in the 0-jet analysis include those associated with interference effects between $tt$ and single top, initial state an all state radiation, $b$-tagging, and JER. The impact on the total background yield in the 0-jet bin is 3%. For the 1-jet analysis, the impact of the top background on the total yield is 14%. Theoretical uncertainties on the $Wγ$ background normalisation are evaluated for each jet bin using the procedure described in Ref. [117]. They are $\pm11\%$ for the 0-jet bin and $\pm50\%$ for the 1-jet bin. For $Wγ^{*}$ with $m_{tt} < 7$ GeV, a $k$-factor of $1.3 \pm 0.3$ is applied to the MadGraph LO prediction based on the comparison with the MCFM NLO calculation. The $k$-factor for $Wγ^{*}/WZ^{(*)}$ with $m_{tt} > 7$ GeV is $1.5 \pm 0.5$. These uncertainties affect mostly the 1-jet channel, where their impact on the total background yield is approximately 4%.

6.4. Results

Table 5 shows the numbers of events expected from a SM Higgs boson with $m_{H} = 125$ GeV and from the backgrounds, as well as the numbers of candidates observed in data, after application of all selection criteria plus an additional cut on $m_{T}$ of $0.75 m_{H} < m_{T} < m_{H}$. The uncertainties shown in Table 5 include the systematic uncertainties discussed in Section 6.3, constrained by the use of the control regions discussed in Section 6.2. An excess of events relative to the background expectation is observed in the data.

Fig. 6 shows the distribution of the transverse mass after all selection criteria in the 0-jet and 1-jet channels combined, and for both lepton channels together.

The statistical analysis of the data employs a binned likelihood function constructed as the product of Poisson probability terms for the $e\mu$ channel and the $\mu\mu$ channel. The mass-dependent cuts on $m_{T}$ described above are not used. Instead, the 0-jet (1-jet) signal region is subdivided into five (three) $m_{T}$ bins. For the 2-jet signal region, only the results integrated over $m_{T}$ are used, due to the small number of events in the final sample. The statistical interpretation of the observed excess of events is presented in Section 9.
The main uncorrelated systematic uncertainties are described in Sections 4–6 for the $H \rightarrow Z Z^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channels and in Ref. [17] for the other channels. They include the background normalisations or background model parameters from control regions or sidebands, the Monte Carlo simulation statistical uncertainties and the theoretical uncertainties affecting the background processes.

The main sources of correlated systematic uncertainties are the following.

1. Integrated luminosity: The uncertainty on the integrated luminosity is considered as fully correlated among channels and amounts to $\pm 3.9\%$ for the 7 TeV data [132,133], except for the $H \rightarrow Z Z^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channels which were re-analysed; the uncertainty is $\pm 1.8\%$ [92] for these channels. The uncertainty is $\pm 3.6\%$ for the 8 TeV data.

2. Electron and photon trigger identification: The uncertainties in the trigger and identification efficiencies are treated as fully correlated for electrons and photons.

3. Electron and photon energy scales: The electron and photon energy scales in the $H \rightarrow Z Z^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channels are described by five parameters, which provide a detailed account of the sources of systematic uncertainty. They are related to the calibration method, the presampler energy scale in the barrel and end-cap calorimeters, and the material description upstream of the calorimeters.

4. Muon reconstruction: The uncertainties affecting muons are separated into those related to the ID and MS, in order to obtain a better description of the correlated effects among channels using different muon identification criteria and different ranges of muon $p_T$.

5. Jet energy scale and missing transverse energy: The jet energy scale and jet energy resolution are affected by uncertainties which depend on the $p_T$, $\eta$, and flavour of the jet. A simplified scheme is used in which independent JES and JER nuisance parameters are associated with final states with significantly different kinematic selections and sensitivity to scattering processes with different kinematic distributions or flavour composition. This scheme includes a specific treatment for b-jets. The sensitivity of the results to various assumptions about the correlation of these sources of uncertainty has been found to be negligible. An uncorrelated component of the uncertainty on $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is included, in addition to the JES uncertainty, which is due to low energy jet activity not associated with reconstructed physics objects.

6. Theory uncertainties: Correlated theoretical uncertainties affect mostly the signal predictions. The QCD scale uncertainties for $m_H = 125$ GeV amount to $\pm 2.8\%$ for the ggF process, $\pm 1\%$ for the VBF and $WH/ZH$ processes, and $\pm 4\%$ for the $t\bar{t}H$ process [52,53]; the small dependence of these uncertainties on $m_H$ is taken into account. The uncertainties on the predicted branching ratios amount to $\pm 5\%$. The uncertainties related to the parton distribution functions amount to $\pm 8\%$ for the predominantly gluon-initiated ggF and $t\bar{t}H$ processes, and $\pm 4\%$ for the predominantly quark-initiated VBF and $WH/ZH$ processes [78,134–136]. The theoretical uncertainty associated with the exclusive Higgs boson production process with additional jets in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ and $H \rightarrow \tau\tau\tau$ channels is estimated using the prescription of Refs. [53,117,118], with the noticeable difference that an explicit calculation of the gluon-fusion process at NLO using MCFM [137] in the 2-jet category reduces the uncertainty on this non-negligible contribution to 25%. An additional theoretical uncertainty on the signal normalisation of $\pm 150\% \times (m_H/\text{TeV})^3$ (e.g. $\pm 4\%$ for $m_H = 300$ GeV) accounts for effects related to off-shell Higgs boson production and interference with other SM processes [53].

Sources of systematic uncertainty that affect both the 7 TeV and the 8 TeV data are taken as fully correlated. The uncertainties on background estimates based on control samples in the data are considered uncorrelated between the 7 TeV and 8 TeV data.

9. Results

The addition of the 8 TeV data for the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$, $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu$ channels, as well as the improvements to the analyses of the 7 TeV data in the first two of these channels, bring a significant gain in sensitivity in the low-mass region with respect to the previous combined search [17].

9.1. Excluded mass regions

The combined 95% CL exclusion limits on the production of the SM Higgs boson, expressed in terms of the signal strength parameter $\mu$, are shown in Fig. 7(a) as a function of $m_H$. The expected 95% CL exclusion region covers the $m_H$ range from 110 GeV to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higgs boson decay</th>
<th>Subsequent decay</th>
<th>Sub-channels</th>
<th>$m_H$ range [GeV]</th>
<th>$j/t$ [fb$^{-1}$]</th>
<th>Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow Z Z^{(*)}$</td>
<td>$4\ell$</td>
<td>$[4\ell, 2e2\mu, 2\mu2\mu, 4\mu]$</td>
<td>$110–600$</td>
<td>$4.8$</td>
<td>[87]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\ell, \mu, \mu] \otimes {\text{low, high pile-up}}$</td>
<td>$200–290–600$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[125]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\text{b-tagged, untagged}]$</td>
<td>$200–300–600$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[126]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>$4\ell$</td>
<td>$[4\ell, 2e2\mu, 2\mu2\mu, 4\mu]$</td>
<td>$110–150$</td>
<td>$4.8$</td>
<td>[127]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow WW^{(*)}$</td>
<td>$4\ell$</td>
<td>$[4\ell, 2e2\mu, 2\mu2\mu, 4\mu]$</td>
<td>$110–150$</td>
<td>$4.8$</td>
<td>[127]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\ell, \mu, \mu] \otimes {\text{0-jet, 1-jet, 2-jet}}$</td>
<td>$110–200–300–600$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[106]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\text{0-jet, 1-jet, 2-jet}]$</td>
<td>$300–600$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[128]</td>
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<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$</td>
<td>$4\ell$</td>
<td>$[4\ell, 2e2\mu, 2\mu2\mu, 4\mu]$</td>
<td>$110–150$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[129]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\ell, \mu, \mu] \otimes {\text{0-jet, 1-jet, 2-jet}}$</td>
<td>$110–150$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[129]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\text{0-jet, 1-jet, 2-jet}]$</td>
<td>$110–150$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[129]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$\ell\nu\ell\nu$</td>
<td>$[\text{0-jet, 1-jet, 2-jet}]$</td>
<td>$110–150$</td>
<td>$4.7$</td>
<td>[129]</td>
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</table>

The 95% CL exclusion limits on the production of the SM Higgs boson are shown in Fig. 7(a) as a function of $m_H$. The expected 95% CL exclusion region covers the $m_H$ range from 110 GeV to
582 GeV. The observed 95% CL exclusion regions are 111–122 GeV and 131–559 GeV. Three mass regions are excluded at 99% CL, 113–114, 117–121 and 132–527 GeV, while the expected exclusion range at 99% CL is 113–532 GeV.

9.2. Observation of an excess of events

An excess of events is observed near \( m_H = 126 \) GeV in the \( H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell \) and \( H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) channels, both of which provide fully reconstructed candidates with high resolution in invariant mass, as shown in Figs. 8(a) and 8(b). These excesses are confirmed by the highly sensitive but low-resolution \( H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu \) channel, as shown in Fig. 8(c).

The observed \( p_0 \) values from the combination of channels, using the asymptotic approximation, are shown as a function of \( m_H \) in Fig. 7(b) for the full mass range and in Fig. 9 for the low mass range.

The largest local significance for the combination of the 7 and 8 TeV data is found for a SM Higgs boson mass hypothesis of \( m_H = 126.5 \) GeV, where it reaches \( 6.0\sigma \), with an expected value in the presence of a SM Higgs boson signal at that mass of 4.9\sigma (see also Table 7). For the 2012 data alone, the maximum local significance for the \( H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell \), \( H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma \) and \( H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\nu\ell\nu \) channels combined is 4.9\sigma, and occurs at \( m_H = 126.5 \) GeV (3.8\sigma expected).

The significance of the excess is mildly sensitive to uncertainties in the energy resolutions and energy scale systematic uncertainties for photons and electrons; the effect of the muon energy scale systematic uncertainties is negligible. The presence of these...
 uncertainties, evaluated as described in Ref. [138], reduces the local significance to $5.9\sigma$.

The global significance of a local 5.9$\sigma$ excess anywhere in the mass range 110–600 GeV is estimated to be approximately 5.1$\sigma$, increasing to 5.3$\sigma$ in the range 110–150 GeV, which is approximately the mass range not excluded at the 99% CL by the LHC combined SM Higgs boson search [139] and the indirect constraints from the global fit to precision electroweak measurements [12].

9.3. Characterising the excess

The mass of the observed new particle is estimated using the profile likelihood ratio $\lambda(m_H)$ for $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, the two channels with the highest mass resolution. The signal strength is allowed to vary independently in the two channels, although the result is essentially unchanged when restricted to the SM hypothesis $\mu = 1$. The leading sources of systematic uncertainty come from the electron and photon energy scales and resolutions. The resulting estimate for the mass of the observed particle is $126.0 \pm 0.4$ (stat) $\pm 0.4$ (sys) GeV.

The best-fit signal strength $\hat{\mu}$ is shown in Fig. 7(c) as a function of $m_H$. The observed excess corresponds to $\hat{\mu} = 1.4 \pm 0.3$ for $m_H = 126$ GeV, which is consistent with the SM Higgs boson hypothesis $\mu = 1$. A summary of the individual and combined best-fit values of the strength parameter for a SM Higgs boson mass hypothesis of 126 GeV is shown in Fig. 10, while more information about the three main channels is provided in Table 7.

In order to test which values of the strength and mass of a signal hypothesis are simultaneously consistent with the data, the profile likelihood ratio $\lambda(\mu, m_H)$ is used. In the presence of a strong signal, it will produce closed contours around the best-fit point $(\hat{\mu}, \hat{m}_H)$, while in the absence of a signal the contours will be upper limits on $\mu$ for all values of $m_H$.

Asymptotically, the test statistic $-2\ln\lambda(\mu, m_H)$ is distributed as a $\chi^2$ distribution with two degrees of freedom. The resulting 68% and 95% CL contours for the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ and $H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$ channels are shown in Fig. 11, where the asymptotic approximations have been validated with ensembles of pseudo-experiments. Similar contours for the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ channel are also shown in Fig. 11, although they are only approximate confidence intervals due to the smaller number of candidates in this channel. These contours in the $(\mu, m_H)$ plane take into account uncertainties in the energy scale and resolution.

The probability for a single Higgs boson-like particle to produce resonant mass peaks in the $H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$ and $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channels separated by more than the observed mass difference, allowing the signal strengths to vary independently, is about 8%.

The contributions from the different production modes in the $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ channel have been studied in order to assess any tension between the data and the ratios of the production cross

Table 7

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow ZZ^{(*)} \rightarrow 4\ell$</td>
<td>7 TeV</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4 $\pm$ 1</td>
<td>124–164, 176–500</td>
<td>131–162, 170–460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 TeV</td>
<td>125.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.1 $\pm$ 0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 &amp; 8 TeV</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.2 $\pm$ 0.6</td>
<td>110–140</td>
<td>112–123, 132–143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>7 TeV</td>
<td>126.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.2 $\pm$ 0.7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 TeV</td>
<td>127.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.5 $\pm$ 0.6</td>
<td>124–233</td>
<td>137–261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 &amp; 8 TeV</td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.8 $\pm$ 0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$H \rightarrow WW^{(*)} \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu\nu$</td>
<td>7 TeV</td>
<td>135.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.5 $\pm$ 0.6</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 TeV</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.9 $\pm$ 0.7</td>
<td>110–582</td>
<td>111–122, 131–559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 &amp; 8 TeV</td>
<td>125.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>1.3 $\pm$ 0.5</td>
<td>113–322 ($^*$)</td>
<td>113–144, 117–121, 132–527 ($^*$)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>7 TeV</td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.2 $\pm$ 0.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 TeV</td>
<td>126.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.5 $\pm$ 0.4</td>
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</table>
At the centre-of-mass energy of 126 GeV. This range of mass is consistent with the SM Higgs boson hypothesis $\mu = 1$. The decay to pairs of vector bosons whose net electric charge is zero identify the new particle as a neutral boson. The observation in the diphoton channel disfavours the spin-1 hypothesis [140, 141]. Although these results are compatible with the hypothesis that the new particle is the Standard Model Higgs boson, more data are needed to assess its nature in detail.

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[12] ALEPH, CDF, D0, DELPHI, L3, OPAL, SLD Collaborations, the LEP Electroweak Working Group, the Tevatron Electroweak Working Group,
ATLAS Collaboration


